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BUILD NEW MACHINE TOOLS; UNPLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

BEGIN PRODUCTION OF HEAVY MILLING MACHINES -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 2 Aug 51

The Kolomna Heavy Machine Tool Building Plant has begun production of milling machines, the table of which can accommodate four Moskvich automobiles. Parts weighing 60 tons can be machined on the table. The height of the machine is 10.5 meters. Thirteen flatcars are required to transport it.

WORK IN PROGRESS ON LARGER BORING MILL -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 13 Sep 51

Recently, assembly of the first boring mill with a 3-meter-diameter table was completed at the Kolomna Heavy Machine Tool Plant.

Designers, technologists, and machine tool operators are now working on the creation of a boring mill with a 5-meter-diameter table. Plant personnel have resolved to produce the first machine of this type by the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution.

MANUFACTURE NEW HEAVY-DUTY GRINDING MACHINE -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 22 Sep 51

The manufacture of a powerful machine tool for grinding rollers for rolling mills has been completed at the Khar'kov Machine Tool Building Plant imeni Molotov. Rollers weighing up to 80 tons with a diameter of up to 1½ meters can be ground on this machine.

The weight of the machine is 90 tons. It has 32 electric motors, six times [sic] as many as ordinary grinding machines. All controls are concentrated on one control panel. Automatic interlocking and a signal system assure accident-free operation. For example, in the event of a breakdown in the lubrication system, the machine tool stops and the grinding wheel withdraws.

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PRODUCE GRINDING MACHINE FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 20 Sep 51

The Moscow Grinding Machine Plant has manufactured a new machine tool for grinding plowshares for tractor plows and other plows. The new machine will ease the labor of workers, and will permit plants manufacturing plows to increase their production 2-2½ times.

PUT OUT AUTOMATIC DRILLING-GROOVING MACHINES -- Moscow, Trud, 19 Sep 51

The Dnepropetrovsk Machine Tool Building Plant imeni Kaganovich has manufactured a group of drilling-grooving machines. They differ from models produced earlier in their automatization. The application of the new machines will increase labor productivity 60 percent.

ACCEPT NEW VERTICAL LATHE FOR PRODUCTION -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 8 Aug 51

A new six-spindle vertical lathe has been designed and manufactured at the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy Plant. It is identified as "Model 128 Semiautomatic Lathe." All machining operations are automatic. The operator merely inserts the blank and removes the finished part. Up to 25-30 cutting tools can operate simultaneously. The design of the machine permits loading and unloading of the workpiece while the machine is in operation. Because of its vertical position, the machine requires very little area for its installation.

The new machine has undergone all tests and has been accepted for production.

BEGIN PRODUCTION OF SMALL-SIZE LATHES -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 10 Aug 51

The Odessa Experimental Machinery Plant has started the manufacture of the first series of small-size lathes of original design.

In size and weight, the new lathe is eight to ten times smaller than ordinary medium lathes, and is intended for machining all parts 0.5-130 millimeters in diameter. It has mechanical slide feed and stepless adjustment of spindle speeds. Productivity of the machine is 30-40 percent higher than that of ordinary machines. The operator can change the spindle speed within the range of 100-2,500 revolutions per minute without stopping work rotation.

PUT NEW HYDRAULIC SHAPER INTO OPERATION -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 18 Aug 51

On 16 August, machine shop No 4 of the Staro-Kramatorsk Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze began machining heavy parts on a new shaper. It was designed and manufactured at this plant, and differs from other machine tools in having a hydraulic rather than an electric drive.

The machine is simple to operate. Its power permits machining of parts weighing up to 75 tons. With the use of a crane it can be moved from shop to shop and brought up to the parts to be machined.

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DESCRIBE DISORDERLY CONDITIONS AT MACHINE TOOL PLANT -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 22 Sep 51

Representatives of the Chkalov City Soviet visited the Chkalov Machine Tool Building Plant and discovered the following conditions.

The plant grounds were littered with trash; the shops were surrounded with sweepings, slag, and metal scraps. The area for storing castings was cluttered with broken bricks, packing fiber, and chips. Piles of debris lay near the electric power substation. No measures had been taken for preserving the molding sand, which was piled along the railroad siding. Dozens of tons of scrap were scattered about, yet the plant did not fulfill its plan for metal scrap delivery.

All this boils down to the fact that the plant management and the plant trade-union committee give little attention to working conditions. The state gives the plant adequate means to keep its production areas in order. A large sum was allotted in 1951 for capital repair; however, in more than 6 months, only one third of the work was carried out.

The machine tool building plant is an enterprise which sprang up during World War II. At present, new buildings, warehouses, etc., are being equipped. However, this does not give the plant management the right to keep its shops and warehouses in a rundown condition. In places plaster has fallen from the ceiling and walls. In the middle of the tool shop, there is a hole filled with water. In the forging shop, there is broken glass and a torn-off door.

Extremely unpleasant working conditions exist in the plating shop. Very little daylight can penetrate through the dirty windows, which have not been washed for years. Broken window panes have been replaced by plywood or tin.

Expensive parts are rusting. Approximately 150 motors are stacked where only the beams of the roof remain. The motors are not covered with canvas to protect them from the rain. The rapid personnel turnover is the fault of the management. In 6 months, one sixth of the workers have left. About 20 percent of the workers are not fulfilling their norms. As a result, the plant did not meet its planned production quota, the production cost of planing machines was 5 percent greater than specified by plan, and of slotting machines, 15 percent. There were many rejects, especially in the foundry. From the beginning of the year, losses due to rejects amounted to more than 500,000 rubles.

Construction work at the plant being done by the Yuzhuralstankostroy Trust has also been very unsatisfactory.

Karpov, chief of Glavstankostroy (Main Administration of Machine Tool Building) has been among the workers from the Ministry of Machine Tool Building who have frequented the plant. However, these visits have been of very little benefit. The plant continues to lag.

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